

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATED  
BY FRANKLIN COUNTY, MO.

**HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1968

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, Franklin County, Mo., which was named for Benjamin Franklin, celebrates its sesquicentennial this year.

Organized in 1818 as the 10th county in the State, it was carved out of the original St. Louis County. In addition to the Missouri River, the Meramec and Bourbeuse Rivers run through rolling wooded hills and plains, while prominent bluffs and interesting caverns accent the melody of nature in Franklin County.

Early inhabitants were the hunter and the settler. While the hunter had no interest in the soil and did not cultivate anything, the settler was interested in becoming established in a new land. The settler found a remnant of the Indians who once belonged to the powerful tribes of the Shawnees, Delawares, and Osages. A village of 200 to 300 lived in the valley of the Bourbeuse which was named Shawneetown.

Many of the early residents settled along the Missouri River on Spanish grants of land ceded by the Spanish Governor of St. Louis, The Labaddie, Du-Bois, St. John's, Newport, Boeuf, and Berger settlements were among these.

The first store in Franklin County was established at Newport. Presley G. Rule operated the store which kept a small stock of dry goods, groceries, and hardware. Hospitality was unlimited and people enjoyed the gatherings at corn huskings, log rollings, house raisings, and cotton pickings. Weddings provided the greatest of social events with the festivity often lasting several days. "Running for the Bottle" was one of the curious customs of the wedding celebration. This was a race on horseback from the bride's home to that of the groom with the winner awarded a bottle of whisky.

Many of those early settlers were French hunters and traders and today several of the streams bear their names. Daniel Boone and some of his companions lived for a few years in the southwestern part of the county, now known as Boone Township.

The only white man believed to have been killed by the Indians in Franklin County was John Ridenhour who was shot while watering his horse at a spring near Labaddie. Ridenhour Creek is named for him.

Franklin County has many interesting caverns. The entrance to Fisher's Cave, near Stanton, is by an opening in the bluff of the Meramec River. After passing through a low, long entrance, the cave opens into what is known as the Governor's Ballroom because it was once used for such an occasion.

Meramec Caverns, in the beautiful dells of the Ozark Mountains, on the Meramec, were first discovered by

Jacques Renault, of Illinois, in 1716. The caves were used by early miners for storage and shelter while operating a nearby copper mine. In years during and after the Civil War, the caverns were explored further when gunpowder was manufactured at the cave. The Union forces set up the powder kilns in the caverns and slaves found refuge in the caves, a station on the underground railroad.

The Quantrill Irregulars under Gen. Sterling Price's command in the Confederate Army, captured the gunpowder plant in 1864. Jesse James, Frank James, and Frank Dalton were members of the irregulars and became acquainted with the caverns. Ten years later, after the James gang robbed a train at Gadshill, Mo., they were tracked to the caverns. After a 3-day siege, they escape by a back route unknown to the posse.

When the county was officially organized in 1818 five commissioners were appointed by the judge of the northern district of the Missouri Territory to lay out the county and fix the seat of justice. They were William Laughlin, Philip Boulware, David B. Moore, David Edwards, and Thomas Buckner, Newport, the only town in the county, was made the county seat.

In 1827 the county seat was moved to Union and 20 years later \$5,000 was appropriated for the building of a new brick courthouse. The present courthouse was built in 1923.

Today Franklin County is prosperous and growing and its citizens can take pride in the accomplishments of the past 150 years and look forward to a bright future.

KENNETH GRANT, NEW SCS  
ADMINISTRATOR

**HON. VANCE HARTKE**

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 30, 1968

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, in March 1967, Indiana was honored when the Soil Conservation Service chose our State conservationist, Kenneth E. Grant, to be the Associate Administrator of the Agency in Washington.

We are honored again by Mr. Grant's appointment to succeed Don Williams as SCS Administrator.

I join with Ken Grant's many friends and associates in Indiana in congratulating him on this high honor. We know it is a promotion he deserves. We know that he will fill the position with distinction.

To become head of a major Federal agency at the age of 48 is proof enough of Ken Grant's talents and abilities. He worked his way up through the ranks of SCS, starting as a junior soil scientist in his native New Hampshire in 1946 by demonstrating outstanding technical and administrative ability. He had become State conservationist in New

Hampshire when he was promoted to the same position in our State in 1967.

I salute Don Williams for his great success as SCS Administrator since 1953 and for splendid service of 32 years with that great Agency. In Ken Grant I am confident that he has a worthy successor.

*CZACH*

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE

**HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1968

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining my colleagues in denouncing the Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia and the subsequent blackmail threats to Rumania, Yugoslavia, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

One of the most telling cartoons reflecting the Russian reaction which was based on fear of the contagion of freedom of speech and press among the inhabitants of the slave empire was published in a small Swiss paper and reproduced in the New York Times. It shows Russian soldiers fleeing into the inside of their tank when a small mouse appears bearing the flag of press liberty. For the yearning for freedom of speech, assembly, and information are fundamental rights which are inscribed in the hearts of all men, and particularly in the peoples of Eastern and Central Europe who have fought and suffered for the achievements of these freedoms in the past.

Unfortunately, despite the unique bond combining the Czechoslovak party and government leadership which has withstood the worst of the Soviet demands, the occupation cannot hope to change the permanent fate of the country.

The "salami" tactics will finally overcome them, too, as they are enforced at the muzzle of the Russian tank guns and the edge of the Russian bayonets. Already about a dozen of the reformers had to be dismissed from their positions, including the father of the economic reform, Prof. Ota Sik; the Foreign Minister, Prof. Jiri Hajek; Interior Minister, Josef Pavel; and the Chairman of the National Front, Dr. Frantisek Kriegel. Others including Party Secretary Dubcek remain on the purge list of the Communist invaders.

The hub of the matter is the presence of 24 Russian divisions in Czechoslovakia. Until their full withdrawal, no balance of power in Europe can be restored. Russians are present in Czechoslovakia—also in Hungary where they are stationed since 1956—despite numerous condemnatory U.N. resolutions and under a treaty which was concluded with a government not yet in the possession of full sovereignty on May 27, 1957.

All our diplomatic efforts must be concentrated upon achieving Russian withdrawal. As we cannot force it militarily,

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we must concentrate upon making the occupation cost the Russians prestige, good will, economic sanctions, and international alienation. This necessitates a coordination of propaganda, diplomatic and political activities of our administration, and our public in third world and allied countries and in the United Nations, pointing out not only the details of Soviet aggression but also its potential danger to world peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

Unfortunately, we are witnessing a half-hearted approach by the present administration until very recently mesmerized by the possibility of a summit with the Russians before its end. To quote the well-known, Democratic Soviet expert at Princeton, former Ambassador George Kennan:

What respect would the Russians pay to the word of a lame duck president? What has Mr. Johnson to offer them? It is a bad policy to go and plead with people when you have no cards in your hands . . .

The suggestion of such a meeting at this time smacks of one of the worst phenomena of American diplomacy of earlier days, namely: the abuse of external relations of our people as a whole for the domestic-political advantage of a single faction or party. The idea of the President's going to Russia at this time strikes me as pure madness.

Kennan also emphasized that there is no such thing as detente and thereby admitted the failure of the one-sided bridgebuilding policy of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, which we have recognized for years.

Measures strengthening NATO are also needed, as is a general diplomatic offensive at this session of the General Assembly to push for a withdrawal of Russian troops from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, victims of aggression. In addition, I believe that the House Foreign Affairs Committee has the duty of looking into the present situation in Central and Eastern Europe, areas fraught with dangers to us and to our NATO allies. The committee should come up with suggestions for a new, revised policy by means of a hearing and comprehensive study undertaken by academic experts; here again I am joining my colleagues ably led by the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey. In a parallel development, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate, commissioned his staff to reassess the American commitments to Europe and sent ex-Governor William Scranton to Europe for a factfinding tour, steps which can only be welcomed in the confused situation facing us since August 21. The House leadership should not do any less in order to clarify the issues and advise on alternate policies.

THE "PUEBLO"—HOW LONG, MR. PRESIDENT?

**HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 30, 1968*

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, this is the 252d day the U.S.S. *Pueblo* and her crew have been in North Korean hands.

THE 90TH CONGRESS MEETS THE CHALLENGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

**HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 30, 1968*

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, September is, of course, back-to-school month.

September 1968 has added significance for the Nation's colleges and universities. It is in this month that final congressional action was completed on the Higher Education Act of 1968, termed by many in the field of education as one of the most significant aid-to-education bills since the passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

The 1968 bill will insure continuation of highly successful programs of assistance to colleges and their students. The legislation marks the most recent step in more than a century of Federal assistance to colleges.

Early in our history, this Nation realized that our material wealth and our democratic form of government both rest upon a well-educated people. The passage of the first Morrill Act in 1862 marked the beginning of a sound Federal policy of assistance to States for agricultural and industrial education through land grants for colleges. The University of California is the Golden State's land grant institution and consequently receives special consideration in funding programs although with the expansion of other Federal programs, the State colleges and junior colleges are receiving more and more consideration. This is important because these State and community colleges are playing an increasingly important role in the educating and training of our youth to meet the complex needs of our society.

Much of this expanding of Federal aid to higher education to schools other than land grant colleges came initially as a result of World War II.

The GI bill made it possible for a vast number of young people to seek a college education. Many of these ex-servicemen could never have afforded the cost of college had it not been for the World War II veterans' benefits program which has been continued through the years to the present. Had it not been for this, the Nation would have suffered severely by failing to develop to the fullest extent possible the scientific, technological, social, economic, and political brainpower resources needed to meet the tremendously complex challenges of the world in which we live today.

During World War II, the Federal Government pumped huge quantities of money into war-related research programs conducted on the campuses of our colleges and universities. This heavy investment in research continued through the Korean war, the cold war, and into the present critical times. Over half of all Federal funds going to colleges and universities of the Nation today is for research purposes, although the emphasis has changed and only a quarter of federally supported projects is directed at national defense. In Cali-

fornia, research and demonstration projects have amounted to nearly \$200 million in Federal grants a year.

The launching of the first sputnik in 1957 gave added impetus to the idea of strengthening scientific education of individuals as well as assisting institutions. The most notable result was enactment of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 which established federally supported student loan, scholarship, and graduate fellowship programs.

Another major boom in Federal aid to higher education came in 1963 with passage of the Higher Education Facilities Act which authorized the most extensive program of aid to education ever undertaken by the Federal Government. This legislation provided matching grants and loans for construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of classrooms, laboratories, libraries, and other academic buildings. The culmination of our legislative commitment to provide college education for all, came with passage of the Higher Education Act in 1965. Since then, Congress has attempted to extend, strengthen, improve, and broaden these programs climaxed by final passage Thursday by the House of Representatives of S. 3769, to extend the Higher Education Act, the National Defense Education Act, the National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act, and the Higher Education Facilities Act.

More than 192 institutions of higher education in California are receiving Federal funds totaling half a billion dollars annually. The Federal agencies providing these grant funds are: The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Defense, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission. Additionally, the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Health, Education, and Welfare provide more than \$50 million for construction of dormitories and other facilities plus equipping them.

This heavy investment in higher education is essential because the United States sends a greater proportion of its young people to colleges and universities than any other nation in the world. A century ago, only 2 percent of young Americans entered college. Today, the figure is 50 percent and rising. In a recent Gallup poll, 96 percent of all parents questioned said they wanted their children to enter college. More buildings, classrooms, and laboratories are needed. It is in meeting these construction needs that Second Congressional District colleges benefit most from the education and housing act programs.

Second District colleges have received substantial assistance through the college housing program administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Chico State College used a \$3,200,000 Federal loan to develop dormitory facilities for 528 students, plus dining facilities for 900. Additionally, the student union, with supplemental dining facilities, was constructed through a \$1,100,000 college housing loan.

Shasta Junior College used a similar college housing program loan, totaling \$1,240,000 to provide housing for 120 and